NEVER ASKED TO CONSENT.

The records of the department do not show that

onsent to an assignment of the lease, although

claim is made in behalf of the New-Jersey

thought the irregularities in the leasing

of piers had extended through most of the trans-

W. W. Everett, the president of the New-

SUITS AGAINST AN EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF

REHECCA C. BULLINGS.

a special covenant in each lease provides that such

Steamboat Company that the lease to the Norwick Line covers more properly than is included in the lease from the city of what is known as Oid Pier B. This claim appears to be made merely as a justification to account for the great difference the city received from the New-Jersey Steamboat Company and the amount which the Norwich Line pays them.

sent should first be had,

SATISFACTORY EXHIBITION OF THE NEW MORTAR BATTERY.

HARBOR DEFENCE FORTIFICATIONS CAPABLE OF

ONE DISCHARGE-ALL SEA CHANNELS TO THE HAR-

A highly successful and extremely impressive exhibition of the wonderful accuracy and effectmortars and the ten and twelve-inch rifled heavy ordnance mounted on modern disappearing gun carriages, on the Government reservation, at of over one hundred Army officers stationed in the forts around this city and at West Point and a few from more distant stations. The disnance and Fortifications, of which Lieutenant-General John M. Schoffeld, commanding the United States Army, is president, in order to give as many officers as possible a convenient opportunity to see for themselves the marvellous perfection to which harbor fortifications and rdnance have been brought. from the garrisons of Willett's Point, Fort Schuyler, Governor's Island and Forts Wadsworth were Major-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Department of the East, and his staff; Brigadier-General H. L. Abbott, president of the president of the Board of Ordnance; Captain Frank Heath, commanding the reservation; Colonel G. L. Gillespie, in charge of the fortifications of the harbor and the Hudson River. Colonel James N. Moore, Assistant Quarter master-General: Colonels E. McKay Russell. Woodruff, Volkmar, Hughes, Ernst, Mills, Stevens, Todd and Stearns, Majors Haskins and Turnbull; Captains Crozier, Anderson, Van Ness, tenants Bailey, Snow, Todd, Wisser and Best.

The recently completed and apparently impregnable mortar battery was begun several years ago, and its construction has been carried on with great secrecy. It is situated on the extreme point of Sandy Hook, and is known as Battery 1 A. Its armament commands not only all the ship channels leading into the Lower Bay, but also the Bay itself, its mammeth mortars having a maximum range of about five miles. Surrounding the battery is a massive ounterscarp twenty feet high for defence against assault by landing parties. Within the counterscarp is an earthwork thirty-five feet high, impenetrable by the projectiles of the most powerful guns ever yet produced, and surrounding the base of the earthwork is a deep moat or

Protected by this earthwork are four deep pits of solid masonry, in each of which four mortars are mounted. These are connected by an underground bomb-proof gallery. Along the side of this gallery, in time of war, would be stored a this gavery, was number of destructive projectiles. Bisecting the gailery is a great powder magazine, protected on all sides by heavy steel armor plates and earthworks. Extending from the magazine scarp galleries being provided with steel builet-prof doors. As assaulting for a to gain an en-trance to the galleries or pits would have to carry the surrounding counterscarp by storm and cross the deep ditch under a withering fire from

PROJECTILES WEIGHING HALF A TON.

The mortars in this masterpiece of military engineering are of the latest improved type, and have been undergoing severe and satisreservation during the last five years. They are mounted on pivotal carriages, which may be swung in a complete circle, and elevated or depressed at will for any range which may be depressed at will for any range which may be desired. The accuracy with which their shot or shell may be projected is assured by their rifling. Their projectiles weigh 1,000 pounds each, and the maximum charge of the projecting power is eighty pounds of brown prismatic or black sphero-hexagonal powder, both kinds being used yesterday. Their breechpins and the hand-worked apparatus by means of which they are loaded, almed and discharged are ingenious inventors of remarkable efficiency. To offiare loaded, almed and discharged are ingenious inventions of remarkable efficiency. Ten officers and gunners constitute a full erew for each mortar, but the formidable weapons can be handled with considerable celerity by crews of only six men each. When manned by full crews they can be discharged, releaded and almed ready for refiring in three minutes. Their regulation steel conical shells for use in war cost about 50 cents a pound, or \$500 each. They are known as deck-penetrating shells, and when descending from an altitude of over one mile will penetrate deck-armor eight inches thick. The cost of their operation is only about one-The cost of their operation is only about one-third of that of heavy rifled 12-inch guns, and their execution is equally effective.

EXTREME ACCURACY OF RANGE.

An accuracy of determining range and aiming has been attained which enables their gunners to calculate so closely that the entire sixteen shells projected by them at a range of 6,000 yards will unerringly fall within the area of a battleship's deck, and no warship has yet been, and probably never will be, constructed which could withstand the force of such a concentration of destructive projectiles of an aggregate weight of 16.000 pounds failing from such a height. Before the mortars are discharged their crews seek shelter in the homb-proof galleries and the fring is accomplished by means of a long lanyard attached to the locks. The concussion caused by their discharge is so tremendous that should a man be unsheltered in the pit at the moment of firing the action of his heart would be stopped. In the course of experimental tests of the monstrous engines of warfare, crows that have been passing high overhead have fallen dead to the ground on this account. When the mortars were discharged yesterday, some of the spectators had their ears stuffed with cotton, while others used their finger-tips as stoppers. Had they not done so, although standing on top of the earthwork from fifty to one hundred feet distance from the sloping edges of the pits, their ear-drums would have been in imminent danger of rupture.

WATCHING THE SHOT. probably never will be, constructed which could

WATCHING THE SHOT. Each pit was served independently yesterday, at intervals of about two seconds, thereby greatly reducing the concussion, but practically discharging the entire sixteen mortars simultaneously. The mortars were trained at an elevation of 69 degrees. The range of the first volley was "down the beach, a distance of 6,000 yards, as nearly as the topography made it convenient." Charges of sixty pounds of brown prismatic powder were used. The detonation was almost dearening despite the precautionary use of cotton and finger-tips. As the projectiles ascended they could be seen distinctly, and when at an aititude of over one mile they resembled at no aititude of over one mile they resembled at flock of wild ducks on the wing. Their whizing was barely perceptible during their ascent, but as they sped downward with frightful momentum it was more plainly heard. The second salvo was with a charge of twenty-nine pounds of sphero-hexagonal powder at 3,000 yards range, and the effect was similar to that of the first volley, though, of course, much modified. taneously. The mortars were trained at an elest volley, though of course, much modified, it projectiles were of east from used only in actice, weighing 1,000 pounds, and costing 20 at a pound, or \$200 each, making a total cost at 2 200 feet. a pound would cost \$356, an aggregate cost of \$3,556 for the ammunition used in making the mortar exhibition, which was warmly and unanimously praised even by the oldest and most ex- LIVELY RESCUES AT A FIRE. RENT THE CITY DIDN'T GET.

perienced officers.

After the mortar practice the entire party proceeded by the military railway to the ranges, where it was found that the projectiles had penetrated the sand to a depth of over eight feet, those of the first volley all falling within an area of about 600x150 feet, and those of the second without 600x150 feet, and those of the second without 600x150 feet. and within an area of about 400x300 feet. After the discharge of each salvo, a gunner who was stationed on a knoll near by during the firing noted the location of each projectile, all of which were marked for identification before being dis-charged. The marking was done so that the aim of each mortar, which was carefully re-corded, could be precisely determined, and the facts advantageously used for reference after a survey of the ranges shall have been made to facilitate the preparation of charts for guidance hereafter. The Lower Bay and its approaches have already been "charted" by ranges, so that the position of any ship having been determined by cross-bearings and parallox, the mortars may be turned upon her by the use of the chart, which will show the precise section in which she floats.

In an interesting exhibition of a 10-inch, breech-loading rifled gun, mounted on a Gordon disappearing carriage, a solid shot which was projected about five miles at pointblank range ricochetted four times, throwing up immense volumes of foaming water. The shot weighed 575 pounds, and a charge of 270 pounds of powder was used. A false parapet of light lumber, which was experimentally used to shield the gunners from smoke after the discharge, worked

twelve-inch riffed breech-loading gun in the lift battery, trained at an elevation of ten degrees projected a solid shot weighing 1,000 pounds about eight miles across the bow of the outward-bound French Line steamship La shot from the ten-inch gun. The charge of powder was 479 pounds, or about thirty pound less than the maximum charge. The maximum effective range of this gun is about eleven miles Many of the officers had never seen a gun thu mounted. The ease with which the steam life

bardment such as the mortars were capable of bestowing upon an invader, and expressed the opinion that the new battery will prove to be genuine Gibraltar of defence for this port should war" on this particular part of North

CRUDE OIL GOES UP TO \$1 80 against the wall so that she could support herself

THE HIGHEST PRICE ON THE OIL CITY EXCHANGE SINCE DECEMBER, 1877.

cents, and the price declined quickly from \$1 st to \$1 59, reaching to \$1 27 soon after 2 p. m. it fluctuated wildly during the ast hour, reaching \$1 75 bid at 220 p. m., declining to \$1 55 pear 2 p. m. and closing at \$1 69 bid. An advance of five points a gallon on refined oil was quoted from New Fork City at mean, which was the cause of advance in May option oil to \$1 50. Refined oil in harrels is quoted at \$8 g. cents a gallon and 6 cents a gallon in bulk. Producers, and not speculators, are reaping the benefit of this advance in oil. Prior to 1890 the oil exchanges were the curse of the oil producers. In 1882-82, when the last oig advance in prices occurred, the oil country went mad over gambing on the exchanges. Oil producers would eclipsife their crefit balances to buy certificates on margin, and the large producers would deposit their certificates with brokers to buy options. Now they are selling their crude oil and banking the cash. There will be unparalleled netwity in the fields this month. Scouts are now out, leasing saything and everything that remotely perambles oil, territory. All the small well territory in the Bradford and Allecheny field is being drilled, and old wells are being cleaned out and shot with altro-elycerine to impress the north the Bradford and Allecheny field is being drilled, and old wells are being cleaned out and shot with hitro-elycerine to impress the nand the Standard Oil Company people. Just what the conference is about, no one seems to venture an opinion, but it seems obvious that it has to do with the big advance in prices.

The sale of the Rose & Byron fifty-time acres on the Bingham estate lands in the Bradford field, with thirteen producing wells, to the South Ponn Oil Company was completed yesterday, the cash consideration being \$15.000. The same company also purchased yesterday, at \$455.000, the property of the Venture Oil Company, in the Michael Ponn Oil Company was completed yesterday, the cash consideration being \$15.000. The same company also purchased yesterday,

Pittsburg, April 11.-Not for seven or eight years has there been so much excitement in oil circles here as that created to-day, when the market reached \$1.89 a barrel. Early this morning the Standard announced that it would pay \$1.50 a barrel for oil delivered at its agencies. When the Standard makes a price it holds good for at least one day. Outsiders, however, think the crude article is worth more, and on the different exchanges the price was 30 cents higher than that of the Standard. For the first time in than that of the Standard. For the first time in years there was some trading to-day in oil on the local Stock Exchange, and it is estimated that about 40,000 barrels changed hands. Heretofore a few thousand barrels would change hands now and then, but nothing worth mentioning passed through the Clearing House. While Exchange prices were 30 ents higher than the Standard to-day, it took little selling to break the market 11 cents.

market 11 cents.

The statement published to day that the Standard had purchased the Venture Oil Company property of 2,000 acres of leased land in the McDonald field, with a production of 1,000 barre's a day, was premature. While negotiations have been pending for some time, the deal has not been consummated.

Lima, Ohio, April 11.—The price of Lima oil made another advance of five cents to-day, making an advance of 15 cents a barrel in three days. North Lima oil is now \$2½ cents a barrel, and South Lima oil, 77% cents.

William T. Wardwell, the treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, when seen at his home, No. 21 West Fifty-eighth-st., last night by a Tribune re-porter, said that he knew nothing whatever of such a meeting as reported.

A TREASURY WAGON HELD UP.

OUTLAWS SHOOT AN EXPRESS MESSENGER AND

MAKE OFF WITH \$15,000. St. Louis, April 11.-A dispatch to "The Chronlcie" from Crippie Creek, Col., says at 10:30 o'clock this morning the overland Wells-Fargo treasury wagon from Grassy Station, the terminus of the Midland road, was held up by two masked men and robbed. The robbers took all the valuables, together with the treasury box, bills of lading and way-bills. They then shot and beat the guard, Robert Smith, so that he and beat the guard, Robert Shint, as that he is unconscious and will die. The treasury box is said to have contained \$15,000. The robbers made off on two of the treasury wagon horses. City and county authorities, together with employes of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, are scouring the country. The robbers will areheater than the country of the country. are scouring the country. The ably be caught before night

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1895.-FOURTEEN PAGES.

FLAMES IN A COLUMBUS-AVE. APART-MENT-HOUSE.

FIREMEN AND OTHERS JOIN IN LIFE-SAVING WORK IN A BUILDING AT NINETY-FOURTH-ST.-HAVE BEEN BURNED TO DEATH-LOSS

by three alarms of fire near One-hundred-andat work there, Mike Flannigan, a messenger of the Eric Railroad, discovered another fire on the second floor of the Colonial Bank Building, at Ninety-fourth-st, and Columbus-ave. The flames had already made considerable headway, and it was nearly twenty-five minutes before the engines and the hose could be transferred to the cession, calling out a score of engines. The fire showed at the windows, and people were, seen in the burning building while the first scaling

went back for Mrs. Kern. He tried to hold her Johnson was hauled into the window by his comaniens, and succeeded in drawing the woman in

amed Richard Price, of Fire Patrol No.

The woman who it is supposed perished in the fire, is thought to have been a domestic of Mr. Kern. Mr. Kern said late last night that her name was Rosie, but that he did not know her last name. The building will not be searched until to-day.

Two persons are reported to the police as having been slighly injured, in addition to those already reported. Mrs. Brooks Day, in gesting down the fire escape fell from the fourth to the second floor and was bruised about the body. She was removed to No.76 West Ninety-foutlest.

A man named Reeves was injured, at 11.20 o'clock by the falling of a cornice. He received a severe scalp wound, but refused treatment and went bome in a cab.

It is feared that the injuries Mrs. Pinto received may prove fatal.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN KENTUCKIANS.

A STATE SENATOR SHOOTS AND KILLS THE CASHIER OF A BANK IN COVENGTON.

Cincinnati, April II.-A felephone message has been received in this city from Covington, Ky, say-ing that Senator W. P. Goebel shot and instantly

killed John L. Sanford, cashle of the Traders' Bank of that city.

The two men had been political and business enemies for years. At 1.39 o'clock this afternoon Goebel, one account says, was coming out of the

DOCK BOARD DISCLOSURES.

A NORTH RIVER PIER SUBLET AT A BIG ADVANCE.

TO THE CITY IN

A startling report, indicating that the city has lost many thousands of dollars annually by Tamthe right to occupy a part of the pier not owned

Yorkers that when Deck Commissioner Phelan

tion of losses to the city in the leasing of plens, ions of dollars.

MR. GERIEN'S STATEMENT.

President o'Brien gave out the following states | Jersey Steambout Company, said: "The com-

after him. Mr. Kern was rescued in the same | River, to Heary Smith for the term of ten years

This, Mr. White said, was all ne could say about the thing without looking at the books of the board. He said he was "a little misty" about the matter, and so couldn't talk. Mr. o'D a huelar pre-part of the New-Jersey Steamboat Company in its transity, actions with the board.

THE REQUEST COMPLIED WITH. It appears that this request of Mr. O'Donohue re-ceived favorable consideration, for the Dock Board at this meeting rescinded this resolution of April

th and adopted the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, This Department contemplates improving the water front adjacent to sud in front of
Pier told? 40. North River therefore be it

"Resolved, Trais permission be, and the same is
hereby, granted the New-Jersey Steamboat Company to use and occupy from and after May 1,
183, and during the peasure of the board, Pier
tood? 40. North River, the rate of compensation to
be the same as that now charged for said pier,
and to be payable monthly at the end of
month to the treasurer of this Department.

Under this resolution the N.w.-Jersey Steamboat
Company took possession from May 1, 186, under a
permit, and have continued in possession, and are
now paying the city at the rate of \$20,000 per annam.

An examination of the status of the property offered for sale on April 1, disclosed the fact that
the Norwich and New-York Transportation
(on and had been for twenty-two years, and were
paying the New-Jersey Steamboat Company a much
higher rate of rental than the city had received, or
was receiving; therefore, I addressed a communication to the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, of which the following is a copy;
too Company, of which the following is a copy;
too Company, of which the following is a copy;
too Company, of which the following is a copy;
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to Company to Company and the contraction of the estate of \$1,000,000 on

Gorden, on accounts are, was coming out of the Gorden, on accounts are, was coming out of the Gorden, on accounts are, was continued in procession, and the control of the control of the state of the

elved 206,000. The difference between the amounts revier \$65,000. The difference between the amounts \$556,000 or the records of the department show that Harvey P. Farington was, by mutual agreement between the Dock Boards of 1873 and 1883 and himself, the city's only lessee, during which period he paid the city for the first term lease \$10,000 per year.

For the last ten years the New-Jersey Steamboat Company have had possession of the pier under a permit at the rate of \$20,000 per annum.

An examination into the status of Pier (old) 40 discloses the fact that Harvey P. Farrington assigned his lease to the New-Jersey Steamboat Company at the very beginning of the first term lease, and that the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company have oven the real and only occupant and user of the pier from May 1, 1873, to the present time.

MAY AMEND IT TO DEATH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

A NEW PLAN ON FOOT TO KILL THE POLICE MAGISTRATES BILL.

SOME OF THE STRICTURES AND AMENDMENTS THAT ARE PROPOSED-WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN'S

CITY GAS COMPANY REPEALER.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, April 11.-There are indirect ways of killing bills, and the followers of Thomas C. Platt in the Legislature, as well as out of it, are aware of the fact. It would appear from dehave as a matter of policy resolved to amend the New-York Police Magistrates bill to death, seek-

ing in this way to conceal their action from

ernor Morton, who so earnestly favors the bill.

lal legislative agent arrived here from New-York this morning, and suggested that the bill be amended further by providing that the Board confirming or rejecting Mayor Strong's appointments of men as police magistrates. Clearly Mr. Platt thinks he controls the Board of Aldermen of New-York, and would use it to check Mayor Strong in making appointments of the Aldermen could be used under these circumstances to compel Mayor Strong to make a "deal" with Mr. Platt over the appointments. sartments, the government of New-York was run by "deals." A Board of Aldermen would reject a Mayor's nominations until he paid a price in some way, usually by promising a large proporhis discarded form of government in New-York eletment of Platt Republicans as police magistrates discloses a lack of inventive talent that

Senator Lexow not having made his weekly all on Mr. Platt at No. 49 Broadway, when spoken to about Mr. Lauterbach's proposed amendment, said positively that it could not and would not be accepted. But perhaps Mr. Lexew may change his mind after he has had a talk with Mr. Platt to-morrow, for he has an impressionable mind.

Senator Pound, who is a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to-day confirmed the statement in The Tribune of this morning that esolved to amend the bill by dropping from it ose sections which sent all appeals from the pler No. 40. The company had leased from public justices to the Court of Special Sessions, instead of to the Court of General Sessions as at

"I did not favor the amendment," he said, "but the majority of the committee did, and therefore I consented to it. I did not favor it because I think the measure now is carefully thought out and symmetrical. But I do not Gerry suggested, and, therefore, I shall still vote for it. The duty has been put upon my shoulders of harmonizing the new measure. I think it can be done. I will take it to my home at submit the bill in its new form to the Senate when it meets on Tuesday. I think now that all that will need to be done will be to incorporate in the bill those sections of the Penal Code which say that appeals from the police justlees shall go to the Court of General Ses-

Mr. Lauterbach's visit here also may have Been for the purpose of giving a strong push to the bill which authorizes District-Attorney Fellows to appoint two assistants at \$7,500 salary

Pears, from May 1.

Docks, held April and free any sub-lease should be made. If there was any irregularity it was this, on the part of the company. If the board had known anything about this subletting without permission it would have revoked the permit. in Albany by virtue of the deal between Croker any stricted sea should be made. If the was any irregularity it was this, on the part of the company. If the board had known anything about this subletting without permission it would have revoked the permit.

This, Mr. White such was all be could say about the thing without looking at the boaks of the board. He said he was "a little misty" about the matter, and so coulding at the boaks of the matter, and so coulding talk. Mr. o'Doenhue-Javeph J. O'Doenhu

LEXOW BILLS CRITICISED.

Hoston, April II. W. A. Folsom was attached in the sum of \$1,000,000 in the Essex County Court by John H. McKim. Judge of Probits of Suffolk County, to-day. Folsom is a slove manufacturer, has an office at No. 28 State-st., in this city, and lives in Boxlone. On Polymers 3, 1881. OEL B. ERHARDT AND OTHER NEW-YORKERS FOR A SINGLE-HEADED POLICE COMMISSION.

Albany, April II.-Joel B. Erhardt, of New-York. this afternoon opened the hearing before the Assembly Cities Committee on the Lexow Police bills, introduced in the lower House by Mr. O'Grady. He appeared, he said, in the interest of the enforcement of law. The commission would not be a success if two commissioners were appointed, because their politics differed from the other two. A po-lice commission of four in New-York could never bring about good results. Mr. Erhardt did not seek to be one of the commissioners, but as one of the citizens of New-York he wanted to oppose the bipartisan feature of the bills. The reorganization of the police force by the Police Commissioners was a